

Patent Claims

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1. A control device having

- a plurality of inputs for respectively receiving an input real value ( $F_i$ ),
  - a plurality of outputs for respectively outputting a digital output value ( $Y_j$ ),
  - a memory for storing setpoint values ( $S_i$ ) relating to the inputs and outputs, and
  - an allocator for allocating a digital output value ( $Y_j$ ) to one of the digital outputs as a function of a comparison of at least one of the input real values ( $F_i$ ) with a corresponding setpoint value,
- characterized in that

- an independence state value ( $D$ ) can be applied to at least one of the setpoint values ( $S_i$ ) in the memory, and
- the allocation of a digital output value ( $Y_j$ ) to one of the digital outputs can be carried out by the allocator independently of the at least one input real value ( $F_i$ ) whose allocated setpoint value ( $S_i$ ) has the independence state value ( $D$ ).

2. The control device as claimed in claim 1, which comprises a first evaluator for converting input raw values ( $R_i$ ) into digital input values ( $X_i$ ) for the further processing as input real values.

3. The control device as claimed in claim 2, which comprises a second evaluator, connected downstream of the first, for allocating the digital input values ( $X_i$ ) to logical input states ( $F_i$ ) for the further processing as input real values.

4. The control device as claimed in one of the preceding claims, wherein the setpoint values ( $S_i$ ) respectively have one of the state values 1, 0 and independence state value.

5. The control device as claimed in one of the preceding claims, wherein a plurality of sets of setpoint values ( $S_{i,n}$ ) can respectively be stored for an output value or set of output values in the memory.

6. The control device as claimed in one of the preceding claims, which has a safety instrument by which the equipment to be controlled can be switched to a safety state.

7. The control device as claimed in claim 6, wherein the safety instrument switches to the safety state if the input real values ( $F_i$ ) deviate from the corresponding setpoint values ( $S_{i,n}$ ) for more than a predetermined time.

8. The control device as claimed in claim 6 or 7, wherein the sets of setpoint values ( $S_{i,n}$ ) are checked with a check sum at fixed time intervals.

9. A method for controlling equipment by

- receiving a plurality of input real values ( $F_i$ ),
- providing setpoint values ( $S_{i,n}$ ) relating to inputs and outputs,
- establishing a digital output value ( $Y_j$ ) as a function of a comparison of at least one of the input real values ( $F_i$ ) with a corresponding one of the setpoint values ( $S_{i,n}$ ), and
- outputting the digital output value ( $Y_j$ ),

characterized by

- application of an independence state value ( $D$ ) to at least one of the setpoint values ( $S_i$ ), and
- establishment of the digital output value ( $Y_j$ ) independently of the at least one input real value ( $F_i$ ) whose allocated setpoint value ( $S_{i,n}$ ) has the independence state value ( $D$ ).

10. The method as claimed in claim 9, wherein the reception of a plurality of input real values ( $F_i$ ) comprises conversion (S1) of input raw values ( $R_i$ ) into digital input values ( $X_i$ ) for the further processing as input real values ( $F_i$ ).

11. The method as claimed in claim 10, wherein the digital input values ( $X_i$ ) are allocated to logical input states for the further processing (S2).

12. The method as claimed in one of claims 9 to 11, wherein the setpoint values ( $S_{i,n}$ ) respectively have one of the state values 1, 0 and independence state value (D).

13. The method as claimed in one of claims 9 to 12, wherein a plurality of sets of setpoint values ( $S_{i,n}$ ) are respectively provided for an output value ( $Y_j$ ) or set of output values.

14. The method as claimed in one of claims 9 to 13, wherein the equipment to be controlled is switched to the safety state if the input real values ( $F_i$ ) deviate from the corresponding setpoint values ( $S_{i,n}$ ) for more than a predetermined time.

15. The method as claimed in one of claims 9 to 14, wherein the setpoint values ( $S_{i,n}$ ) are checked with a check sum at fixed time intervals, and the equipment to be controlled is optionally switched to a safety state.